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[Inclosure No. 4.]

Epizootic bulletin.

ADALIA.—April 29, 1899. No epizootic disease exists in the vilayet of Koniah, except at Akseki, where a light and nonspecific disease prevails among goats, with a mortality of from 2 to 5 per cent.

TREBIZONDE.—May 15. The appearance of bovine plague was reported May 1 at Hotz and Mazuka, in the vicinity of Trebizonde, and in the vicinity of Karadéré, in the district of Surméné.

SALONICA.—Sheep pox is extinct at Granatna, district of Avrat-Hissar. On May 14 the appearance of sheep pox was reported at Tehataldja, a village in the district of Drama. Aphthous fever has existed since May among cattle at Persitchau, in the Sandjak of Drama, and Kork Lova, in the Sandjak of Serrés.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29, 1899.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Report of the committee on personnel.

In accordance with the decision reached by the council at its last session the committee has the honor to report as follows:

PLAN FOR EMPLOYING FOREIGN PHYSICIANS IN THE SANITARY SERVICE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

There shall be addressed to the directors of the sanitary service in Italy, France, Germany, and Austria, through the medium of the chiefs of legation, a request that they each present to the superior council of health of Constantinople the names of 2 physicians who have satisfied the requirements for admission into the respective sanitary services, and also fulfilling the following conditions:

They shall be less than 35 years old, of robust health, possessing a sufficient knowledge of the French language, and having undergone special examinations in regard to sanitary regulations, epidemiology, and bacteriology.

They shall be employed in the medical sanitary service, under direction of the superior council of health, at a fixed salary of 3,000 piastres a month, which shall be increased one-half during the special service to which they shall be eventually assigned, and they shall receive, in addition, traveling expenses in proportion to their salary, in conformity with the present regulations.

They shall have the title of auxiliary sanitary physicians and shall sign an agreement for two years, at the expiration of which time they shall, with the consent of the superior council, be admitted into the number of the titular personnel for employment, the salary for which shall not be less than they had previously received.

Dr. ZÉRI, *Reporter.*

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor.*—Two weeks ended June 10, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 13, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver.*—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Total number of deaths, 23, including 1 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 3, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 26.5, and the lowest in Brighton, viz, 8.5.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eighty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 67; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 33; enteric fever, 6, and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.0 a thousand. In Greater London, 1,919 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 12 from diphtheria, 19 from measles, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 3, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2. and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 51.9 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 148 deaths were registered, including measles, 1; influenza, 5; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 1 from beriberi.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 3, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.5, and the highest in Edinburgh, viz, 20.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 607, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 11, and whooping cough, 16.

HONDURAS—Belize.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 80, including whooping cough, 10, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 975, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 15; measles, 3; la grippe, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 128 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Total number of deaths, 154, including enteric fever 8, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended June 3, 1899. Population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended April 30. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 187, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PARAGUAY—Asuncion.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 79, including enteric fever, 2, and 1 from typhus.

SWITZERLAND—Berne.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 128, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.